

not
seen
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HIGH UINTAS

HI by ROY
LAMBERT

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KAMAS, UTAH



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It was locust year in the mountains. Their shrill song was coming in confusing directions from almost every bush and aspen tree. This was the second time Syd had heard them—once he was five and now again. He was not aware that the eggs and larvae of cicada lie in the ground for seventeen years and then come forth in one grand horde.

Feeling that tie chopping and river driving were gone from his life forever and that life and the mountains were just budding in, the canyon seemed to drop behind him with a little objection. How he wished for the book on birds that Sadie had sent him—that he might hesitate and study. Sadie! Ah, that was the reason he was going so fast now, down the slope into Bear River's west Fork where he could fish and proceed on the morrow. He had already gathered a few cicadas for bait—he remembered his father had told him they were good.

The bleat of sheep fell upon his ears and of a sudden a big flat with sheep camp. "Hi" came a voice. Waiting a minute, Sydney heard the approaching horseman say: "Looks like you are traveling?" A short conversation let out the word—fish. "O, sure go right down there. We've got no hooks and we are getting ——— tired of old ewe meat and deer. The native cutthroat, gaunt from spawning, were eager biters.



Courtesy of Lee Kay

The water from this drainage was destined to be, along with that from Duchesne and Uinta Rivers, and others, the life blood of much of the Uintah Basin. In very fact, the development conservation and use of water is as vital to growth of this arid expanse as is air to life itself upon this earth.

The story of these people as they struggled—many in poverty—for decades is not short of epochal. Approaching thirty irrigation companies were organized, making the Basin almost by itself in effort. The Dry Gulch Irrigation Company which was organized in 1905, the year the Reservation was thrown open, is the largest in the State of Utah.

It was soon evident that the streams with their natural flow were inadequate to serve the 30 to 40 thousand acres of fertile soil that lay parched in the Sun. Reaching laboriously into Uinta's south slope many lakes were reservoired to supplement the normal stream flow.

It was a great compliment to Lovenia to have some of her jewels thus utilized. They are distinguished by the names of: Brown Duck, 300 AF Kidney, 4000 AF Clement 700 AF, Island 700 AF and Moon Lake. The Midview project was constructed by the 1968th Company of C.C.C. and is a part of Moon Lake project—dedicated 1937. This was all accomplished before the end of the first half century of fruitful cooperative effort.

In presenting Lovenia, the Council chairman made a comment that caused the tallest of them to bow to the right and then to the left in salutation to the additional country she represented and which bore them all up—the lofty and out-of-this-world timbered plateau speckled with "nature's eyes" called lakes. This area is ten to fifteen miles wide and stretches more than a hundred miles in length.

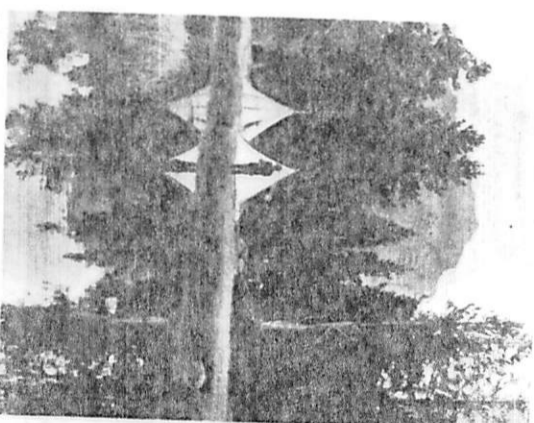
LOVENIA SPEAKS

"Never in man's association with this high playground has any perfidy, deceit, ill feelings or planning against a fellow man, been manifest. The awe, the uplift of nature has so

captivated all who come, stimulating in them the noble, the divine. No room is left for that which is base.

Much of this heavenly terrace is included in the Primitive Area some of which hears not the saw or axe, low of cattle nor bleat of sheep. It is not socialized, 'civilized,' familiarized, nor commercialized; but remains solemnized where one may go and soliloquize without being criticized. It asks no rank or class, stipulates no time, age or color—desire and a little strength takes anyone to this fraternity of solitude, with freedom echoing from every crag, tree, bird, or rippled lake."

Then in delicate loving appeal: "O, help me to keep its meadowed carpets clean, that they will need no sweeping; its rock gardens in place, that they will remain attractive; its tapestry of trees, that they will be unsmitten and remain open sanctuaries. To the birds of heaven—may their whisperings always be understood as divine; its lakes and streams unpoluted, that they will always reflect azure pictures and soothing music respectively. Let the snows of winter be the eternal cleanser and may the lightning of summer, vivify the grand tableau."



WILDERNESS CAMPING IN THE HIGH UINTAS

LEIDY

Sitting somewhat obscure and unnoticed toward the northeast corner of the Council is Leidy—12,013 elevation. He inherited his name from Professor Joseph Leidy, an astronomer, who came to these parts in 1871 with Prof. Wm. Cope of Yale on expedition to seek and study the fossil remains of prehistoric animals.

Though he stands an unlucky number over the conventional 12,000 feet, he helps to balance Bald Mountain with a 53 feet deficiency, on the extreme west end of the Council.

Leidy has a big role with his corner on the corner. Intrinsically, it is a very interesting and indispensable role.

Most of his drainage is to the north through Carter Creek and its tributaries. Looking beyond Carter to west and north Leidy can see Sheep Creek whose waters nourish the community of Manila. Should we follow this water down through its lakes, meadows, parks, reservoirs, canals and canyons—continuing after it hits the Green to Browns Park—the meaning, the beauty, the history of this corner, could be ours for keeps. This cannot be done in a line or a page. Nor in a trip, nor in any short period of time. We might say that no one person would ever be able to absorb it all.

First it is named from the many Bighorn sheep that were wont to run there through the seasons. This alone suggests rough country. "We might go through the prosaically named Sheep Canyon, one of the least known but most remarkable geological and scenic features in Utah. Geologists say this is one of the finest textbooks for studying the earth's geological history. Certainly it is a place of weird and unusual beauty." The sheep are rarely seen but elk, deer and beaver are common residents, with a few moose added thereto.

Beginning high in this Creek's basin, we note Spirit Lake with a legend all its own. Thomas Lake, Round Lake, Round Park, Daggett Lake, Weyman Lake and Weyman Park, Hickerman Park, Sheep Creek Park, Half Moon Park, with many smaller lakes and Parks, make up a paradise to roam in.



Art by Clark Bronson. Courtesy Utah State Department of Fish and Game

Leidy asked that Agassiz have Hayden ring the bells in 1881 when a road was made through his country to Fort Thornburg on Ashley Creek, near Vernal, Utah. "In 1882 a contract was let to carry freight from Carter Station on the U.P.R.R. by way of Fort Bridger to Fort Thornburg. In May 1882 Wm. A. Carter started with 22 six-mule teams and wagons. Three weeks later after much work in snow and mud the freight was delivered (with help of oxen).

This road was used for a few years transporting troops and hauling copper ore from the Dyer mine in Little Brush Creek, on South slope.

The road came up Birch Creek, then down Beaver Creek to its confluence with what is now known as Carter Creek where a cabin was built. This gave the Creek its name. It was tough going from this point to top of the mountain, going by Young's Spring. It finally made its way to east side of Ashley Fork over Taylor Mountain into Ashley Valley.

Again the bells rang as the life of Cleophas J. Dowd was snuffed out near April 11, 1897 at the hands of Charles Reaser, who worked for Dowd. So we get the name of Dowd Hole in Sheep Creek.

LEIDY SPEAKS

At this time the chairman asked Leidy how the advent of the trapper impressed him. Shorty again became very interested and listened to the words of the guard from the northeast—he had also trapped this country and hoped through the comfort of his faithful stone that he would not be condemned: "I was happy in a degree to see the trappers come. Plenty of fur bearing animals were about—especially beaver. The Indians used very few and it seemed for a time that the Whites would not hurt them seriously. Later I repented of my happiness in high lamentation, calling for the bells of despair. White men are jealous and suspicious of each other. Unless controlled, all things end in exploitation. By 1840 the fur business was fast going on the rocks.

Then bad came to worse. First, cattlemen flourished in an honorable way. A new element then filtered in, beginning to live and build upon the efforts and success of the thrifty. Cattle and horses were stolen and driven away in large numbers. Some of these leaches settled on the borders round about and fattened by slowly sucking the blood of the industrious. This could not be endured indefinitely—it resulted in much bloodshed in Brown's Hole.

BROWN'S HOLE

This noted little piece of country which received its name from a Canadian trapper, one Baptistie Brown, who came here in 1827 or 1835, is merely an open Valley on the Green River below Red Canyon, with hazardous gates from above and below. Following the advent of the trapper who publicized it, it became a notorious settling bowl for the ragged end of human behavior. Though it is largely in Utah, it is very near the common corner of Utah and Colorado—butted up against Wyoming.

Its rims circled such characters as Tip Gault, with Mexican Teresa as Leut., Tom Crowley with Mexican Charley (in Little Hole) Judge Conway with Mexican Joe, Lent., Nigger

Ned "or Isom Dart" as he was also called. These with many others were all cattle rustlers.

Dutch John came as a prospector in the 60's. He had a copper claim on north side of Red Canyon.

Little Brown's Hole (now Little Hole) is 8 miles up Red Canyon from Brown's Park.

BUTCH CASSIDY

Of all the residents of Brown's Hole (now Brown's Park), none stand up so high in fame and popularity as Robert LeRoy Parker, who came to be known as Butch Cassidy. Outlaw, rustler, bank robber, or whatever title that might be annexed, seems not to lessen the general admiration that follows his name. Knowing that much has been added to his story to feed the gullible, let us turn to the most reliable source available—nephew, Mark Betensen who now owns the house in Circleville, Utah, that Butch was raised in.



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BUTCH CASSIDY

HEBER MOUNTAIN

Heber Mountain being largely in the Provo drainage and conveniently located above Heber Valley, becomes the natural to docket the pertinent data on times calendar for this mountain valley.

He observes: "This Valley first referred to as 'Provo Valley,' rests profitably between Uinta's west end and the picturesque east side of the Wasatch. After drinking heartily from the Provo River, it kisses it good-by with a blessing as the river makes its faithful way through Provo Canyon's open gate to Utah Lake. Timpanogos and Cataract Mountain who guard this canyon well, with its Deer Creek Reservoir, are ostensibly jealous of Heber Valley at their eastern feet; but can only lay claim to a small west portion. This portion, including Round Valley and Snake Creek drainage, fortunately works out to be an asset to my better half, as is evidenced by the now thrifty growth of Heber City.

The early settlers who began in earnest after the construction of the Provo Canyon wagon road in 1858, immediately became water-wise and began to appropriate the waters of Lake and Center Creeks, which began at my slopes. A few little reservoirs were made in Lake Creek in 1877. These were the first of such in the Uinta Range. James Lindsay took the leading part in this move.

The second notable first was accomplished by 1889 when water was ditched over the divide from Strawberry River into the Bonneville Basin—running down Daniel's Canyon. The surveying was done by Hyrum Oaks and Wm. Bethers with plumbob and spirit level, in 1879, substantially enlarged in 1894 by construction of 1,000 foot tunnel and 7 mile canal tapping Willow Creek.

The third first was realized when a branch of the Rio Grande Western Railroad was extended from Provo to Heber City, September 29, 1899. This was made feasible, in the main by the sheer force of agricultural productivity and business development—no mineral or coal mines in the valley to serve.

It is the only railroad to extend to any of Uinta supported cities—the bells of Hayden came in with no punches pulled!

Mt. Heber is honored to report that the Fish and Game Department constructed a dam in Mill Hollow, 1962, a dam 51 feet high. It impounds 1,000 acre feet of water.

Because of the proximity of Provo Valley to Utah's Central Valleys the duration of pioneer hardships were shorter than in other localities which were more remote and shrouded with isolation—such as Ashley Valley. Hardships and tough problems were indeed there, but the very makeup of the early pioneers gave them the strength and resourcefulness to hold the tugs tight, snatching the load from the pending mud holes.

These pioneers coming as they did from most quarters of the globe from all walks of life, seemed to leave no talent lacking. There were doctors, lawyers, teachers, musicians, surveyors, carpenters, cabinet makers, organizers, church leaders, etc. They had already gone through several severe tests. First, by accepting an unpopular and persecuted faith; secondly, leaving homes and friends—many in poverty—for a country thousands of miles away over land and seas; then finally by leaving established or promising homes in Central Utah to build anew.

HITTING A FEW HIGH POINTS

Charley N. Carroll, George Jacques and James Adams took a quick and short look at the Valley in 1857.

In Summer of 1858, cattlemen George Bean, William Wall, William Meeks and Aaron Daniels came winding toward us between the majestic peaks guarding Provo Canyon, with cattle. They set their minds on certain ranch locations.

Next year, 1859, with axe, shovel and plow came Wm. Davidson, Robert Broadhead, James Davis, John Crook, John Jordan, C. N. Carroll, William Giles, John and James Carlyle, Jesse Bond, Hyrum Chatwin, Thomas Rasband and—Carpenter. Others followed soon.

Anticipating possible Indian troubles a 40 x 40 rod fort

Map of Drainages into Frodo River

See
Hi Minutah
Hi

In Hypertension ...
When you need to conserve K⁺
P R E S C R I B E
DYAZIDE
Each capsule contains 50 mg of Dyazide* (furosemide) and 25 mg of hydrochlorothiazide
of furosemide) and 25 mg of hydrochlorothiazide
*Not for initial therapy (see box warning) Before prescribing, please refer to bottom of label for complete prescribing information.

